



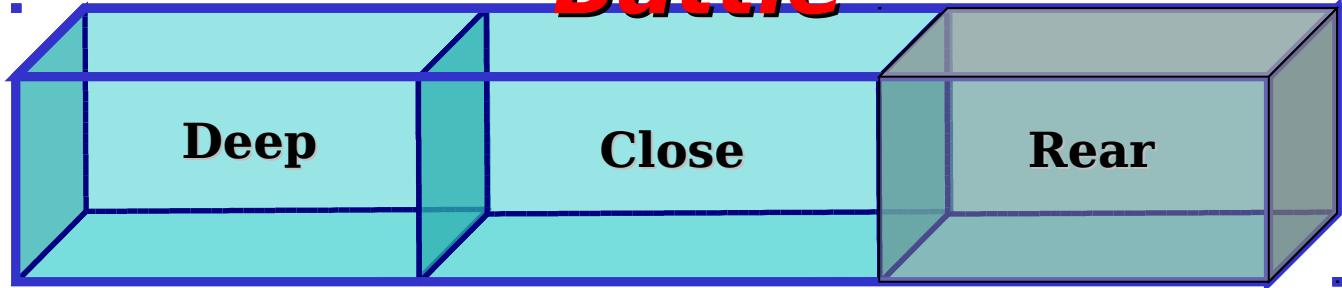
Rear Area Operations

LtCol Andy Kennedy

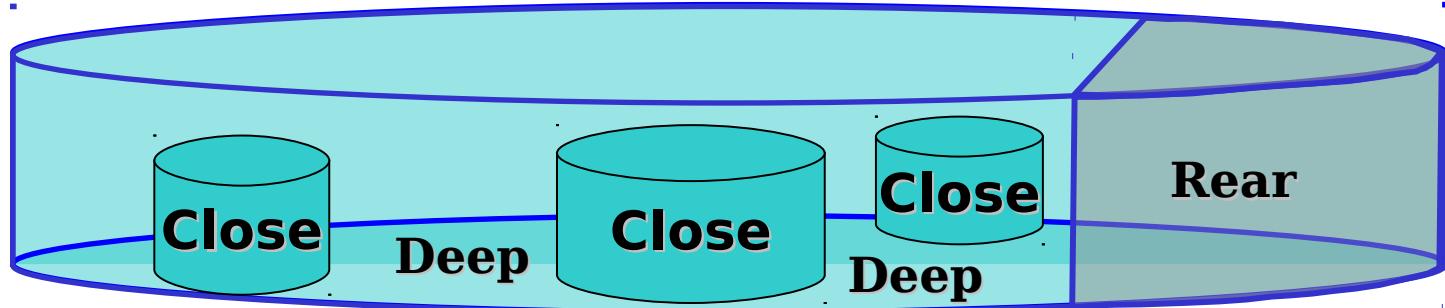
Why Rear Area Operations?

**Single
Battle**

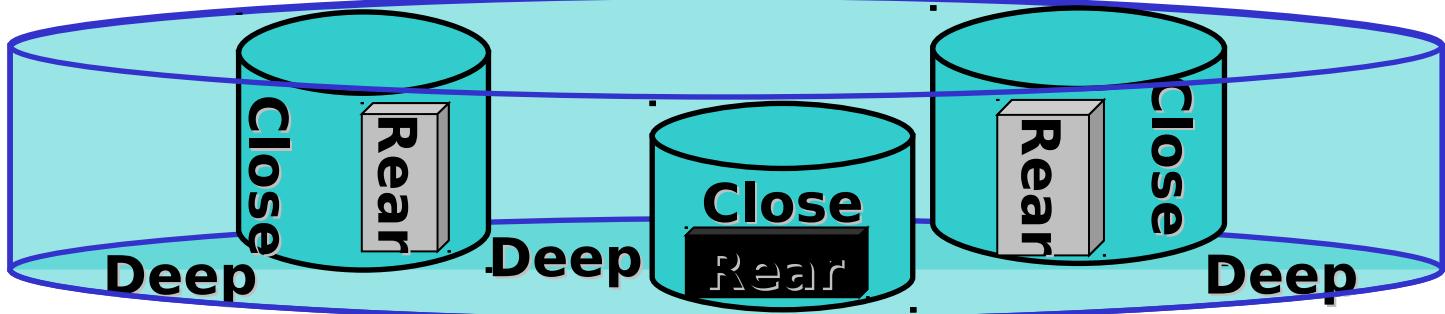
Linear/
Contiguous



Non-Linear/
Non-Contiguous



Linear/
Non-Contiguous



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Historic Evidence of Why

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WW II (ETO)

- Soviet Partisan Movement
 - Sustained rear area threat (Atk LOCs, Communications, and combat forces)
 - Germans commit up to 25 Divisions to protect LOCs
- Ardennes Campaign
 - Infiltration of German Sabotage Detachments slowed the Allied advance by disrupting logistics and communications support
 - Allied follow-on and support units routinely redirected from the front to eliminate pockets of resistance





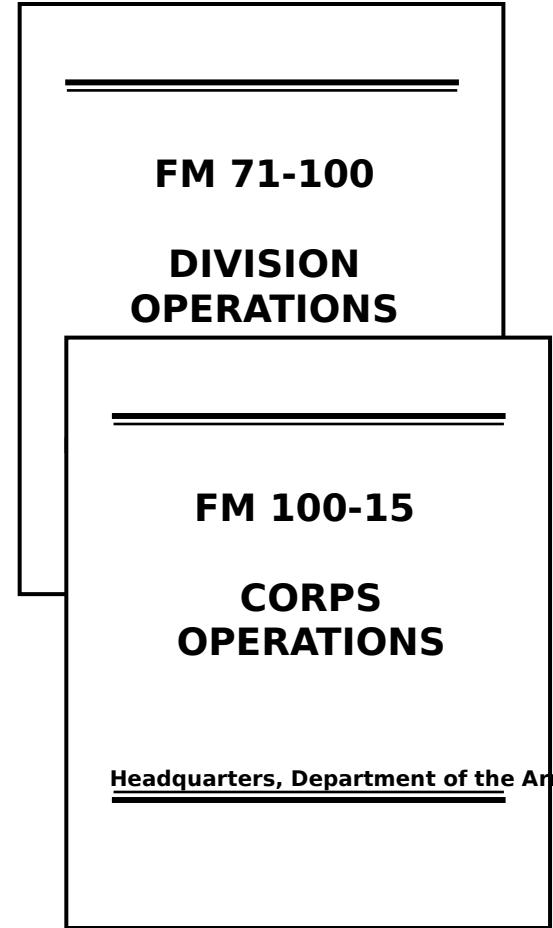
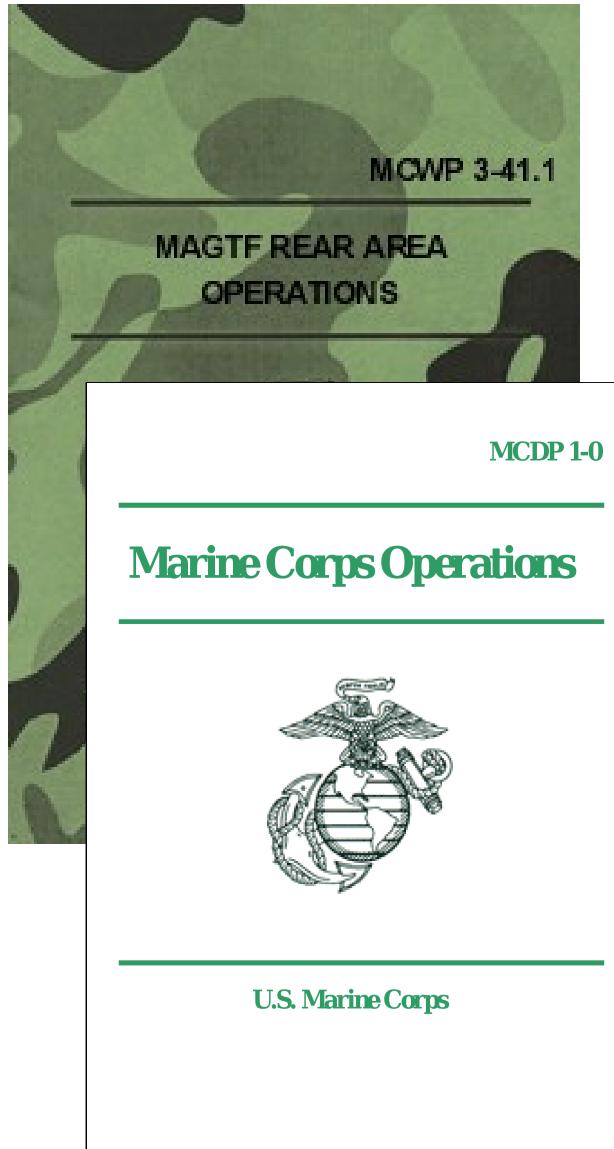
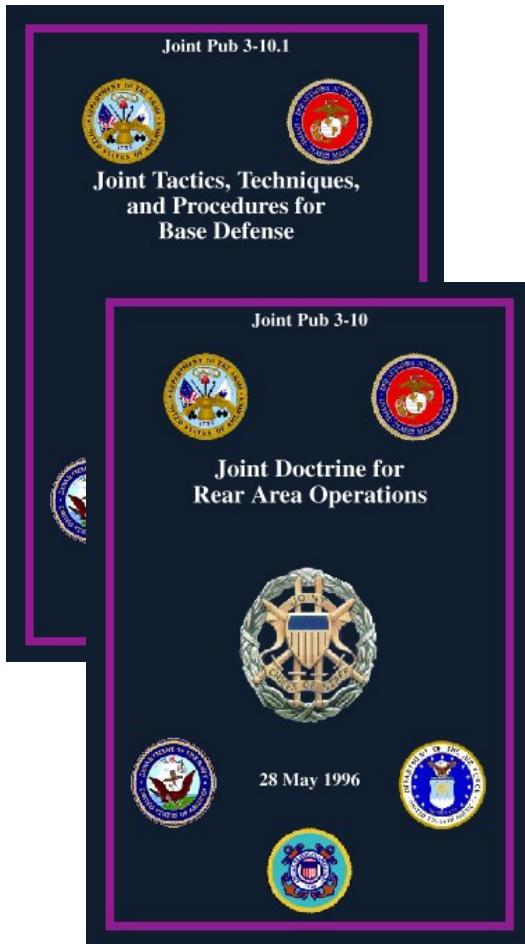
Purpose



- Review Joint, Army and Marine Corps rear area concepts
- Discuss how Marine forces interface with the Joint Rear Area
- Discuss how Marine forces organize internally for rear area operations
- Discuss keys to successful planning and execution of rear area operations

References

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Purpose of Rear Area Ops

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“Modern wars will not be won in the rear area, but they may well be lost there.”

- Unknown

“Operations occurring within the **joint** rear area either **protect** the **joint** rear area or **support** the force.”

- JP 3-10, *Joint Doctrine for Rear Area Operations*

“That the rear of an enemy’s army is the point to hit at should be obvious.”

- MajGen J. F. C. Fuller

Operations / Functions



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Joint	Marine Corps	Army (Pre-Dates JP 3-10)
Security	Security	Security
Sustainment	Sustainment	Sustainment
Communications	Communications	(Inherent in all operations)
Intelligence	Intelligence	(Inherent in all operations)
Movements	Movements	Movement
Area	Area	Terrain Mgt
Management Infrastructure Development	Management Infrastructure Development	(Component level Only)
Host Nation Support	Host Nation Support	(Component Level Only)

Nature of Rear Area OPs



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“...the JRA will typically evolve and expand as the theater develops...”

JP 3-10

Joint Rear Area Coordinator



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- “The joint force commander (JFC)...normally designates a joint rear area coordinator (JRAC)...”

JP 3-10

- Commanders have an **inherent responsibility for security**
- JRAC coordinates the overall security of **units**, **bases** and **base clusters** located within the JRA
 - Intelligence support
 - Secure and survivable communications
 - Employment of a **Tactical Combat Force**, if assigned
 - Assessment of threat level



Threat Levels

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THREAT LEVEL	EXAMPLES	RESPONSE
LEVEL I	Agents, saboteurs, sympathizers, terrorists	Unit, base, and base cluster self-defense measures
LEVEL II	Small tactical units, unconventional warfare forces, guerrillas	Self-defense measures and response force(s) with supporting fires
LEVEL III	Large tactical force operations, including airborne, heliborne, amphibious, infiltration,	May require timely commitment of tactical combat force

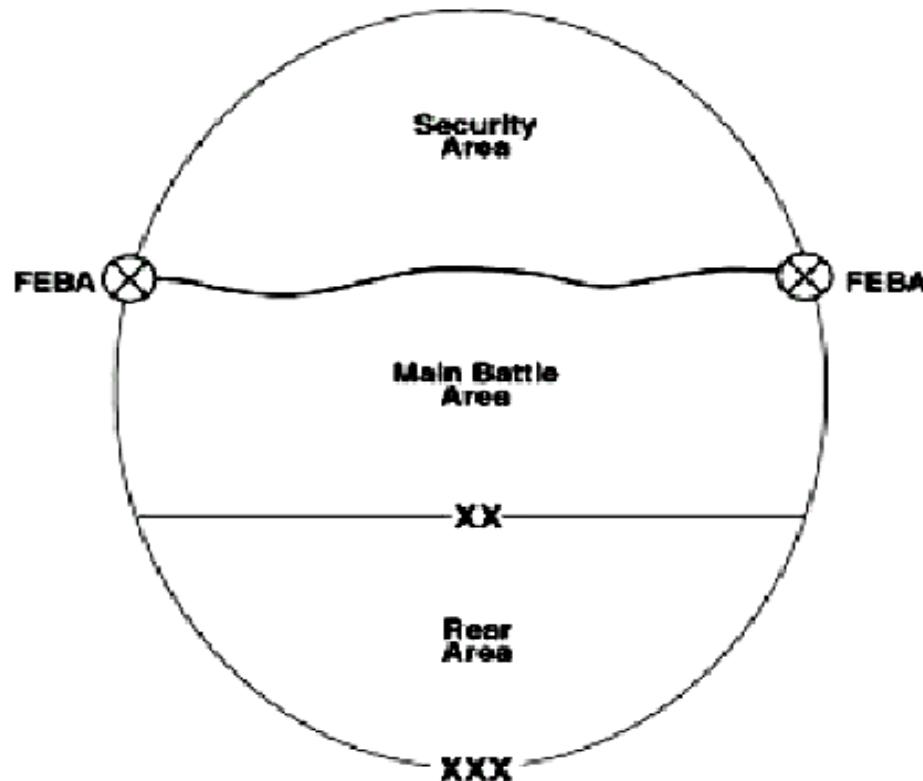


The Rear Area Defined

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Rear area - for any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command”

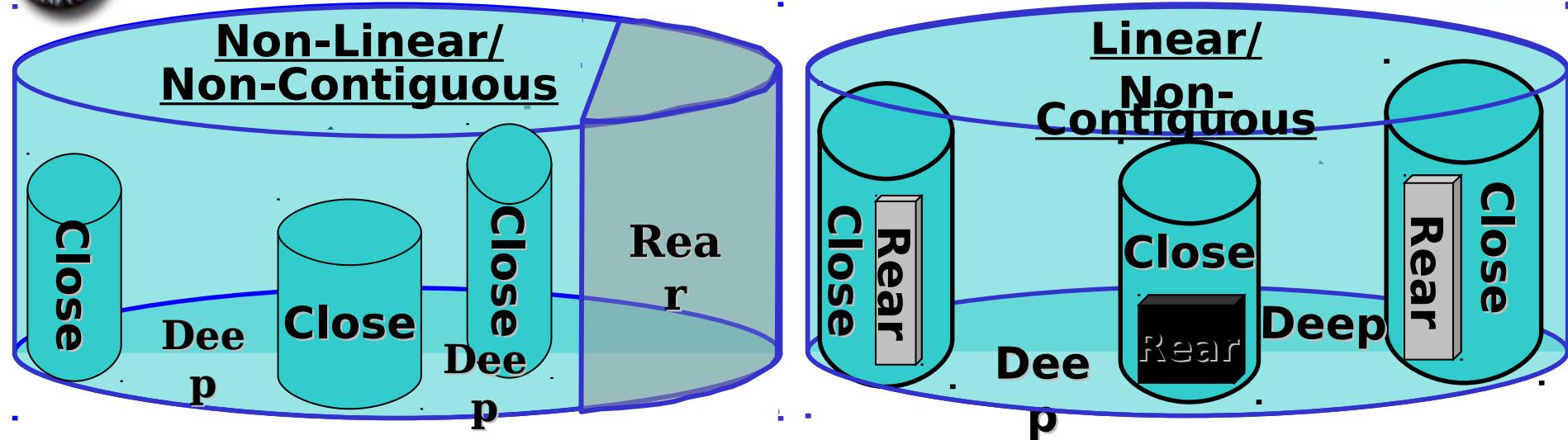
JP 3-10



Non-Contiguous Rear Area



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Not addressed by the joint definition of “rear area”

“Rear operations - military actions conducted to support and permit sustainment and to provide security for such actions

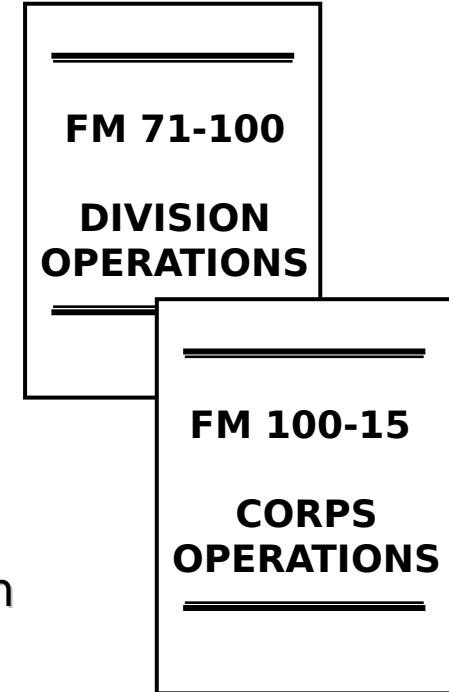
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Army Rear Area Ops

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- Detailed TTP and dedicated resources
- Echelons above Corps
- Component level rear area functions:
 - Host nation support
 - Infrastructure development
- Corps and Division rear area functions:
 - Security
 - Sustainment
 - Movements
 - Terrain Management
- Intel & comm are inherent functions at each echelon
- Rear CP
 - Deputy Commander or ADC(S) responsible for “rear battle”
 - Plan and direct sustainment and movements
 - Coordinate security and terrain management



Marine Corps Rear Area Ops



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- Marine Corps forces task organize to accomplish a wide variety of missions
 - No dedicated rear area resources
 - **Army rear area TTPs have only selective utility**
- The specific rear area functions are not restricted to specific echelons of command
- Our expeditionary character requires us to focus on concepts that will assist commanders and staffs in planning, organizing and employing forces for rear area operations **in accordance with METT-T**
- Framework for doing so:
 - How Marine forces interface with the JRA?
 - How Marine forces organize internally for rear area operations?



Marine Interface With JRA

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- Interface with the JRA/JRAC is the responsibility of the Marine component commander
 - All eight rear area functions are included
- JFC can task the Marine component to be the JRAC
- JFC can assign the Marine component executive agent responsibilities within the rear area
- The Marine component's challenge will be in establishing the structure required to meet his responsibilities **without drawing resources away from the MAGTF**

Organizing for Rear Area OPs



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- C2 Options for Marine commanders:
 - Retain direct control of his rear area by executing all eight functions through his own staff
 - Designate a rear area coordinator
 - Designate a rear area commander
- If the Marine commander designates a rear area coordinator or commander, he must also:
 - Designate specific rear area functions the coordinator/commander has been tasked to perform
 - Define the corresponding level of authority granted to accomplish assigned tasks
 - Provide the required resources to do so

Rear Area C2 Glossary

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<u>Echelon</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Facility</u>
Marine Corps Component	Marine Rear Area Coordinator (MRAC)	Marine Rear Area Operations Center (MRAOC)
	Marine Rear Area Commander (MRACOM)	Marine Rear Area Command Post (MRACP)
MAGTF/Major Subordinate Command	Rear Area Coordinator (RAC)	Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)
	Rear Area Commander (RACOM)	Rear Area Command Post (RACP)

<u>Echelon</u>	<u>Facility</u>
BASE	Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC)
BASE CLUSTER	Base Cluster Operations Center (BCOC)

Rear Area C2 Examples



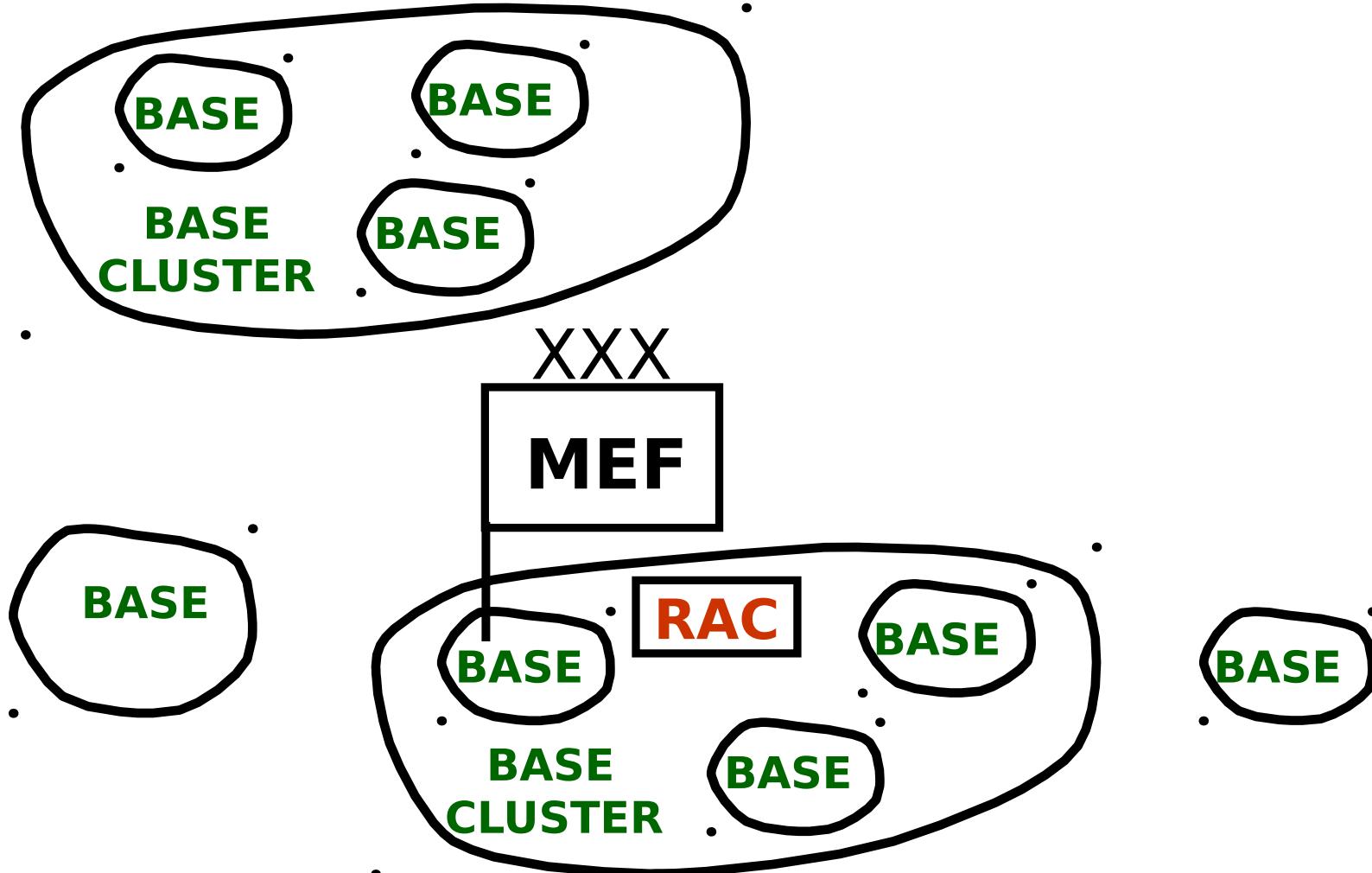
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Rear Area Functions	Component	MAGTF
Security	MRAC	RACOM
Sustainment	MLC	FSSG
Communications	MRAC	G-6
Intelligence	MRAC	G-2
Movements	MLC	G-4
Area Management	G-3	G-3
Infrastructure Development	MLC	FSSG
Host Nation Support	G-4	G-4

Evolution of Rear Area C2



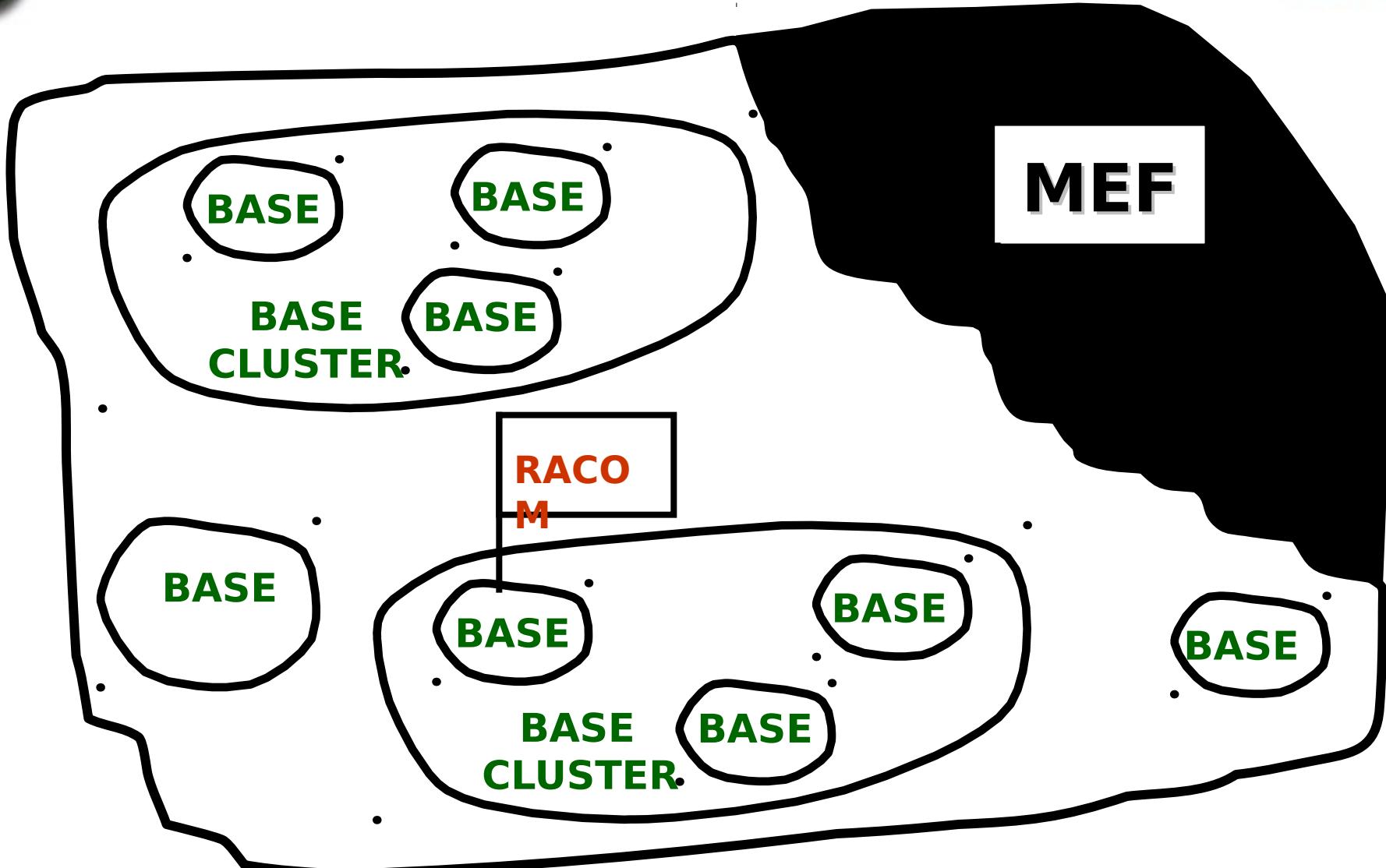
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Evolution of Rear Area C2



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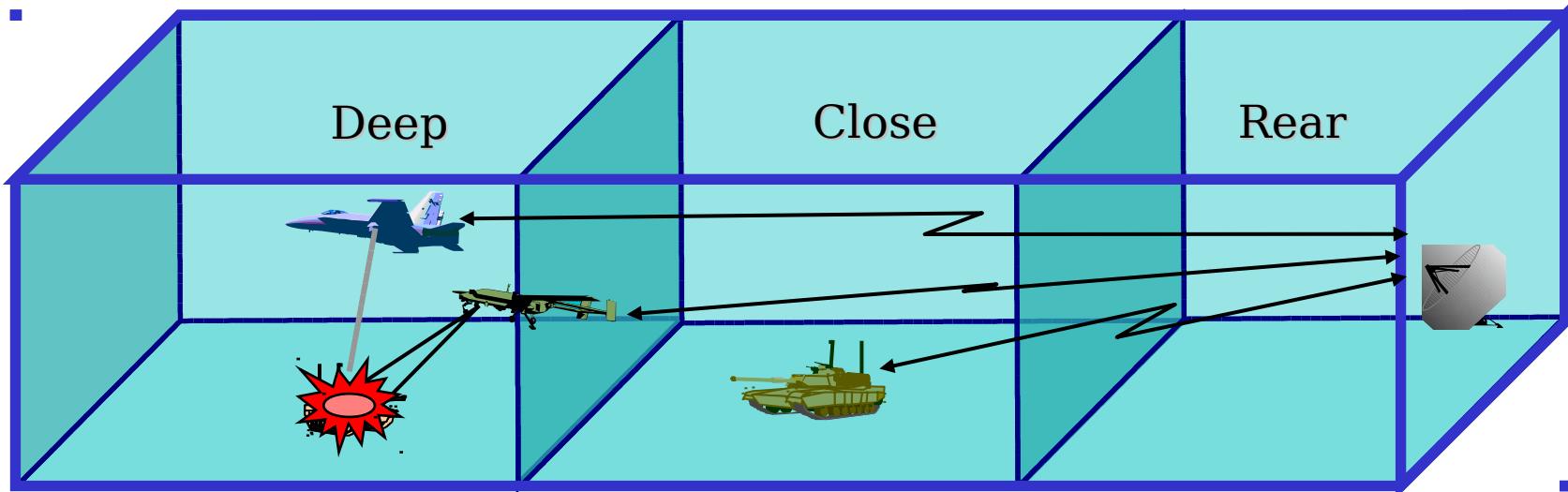


Planning For Rear Area OPS



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Battlespace may be conceptually divided into deep, close and rear areas but it must be planned for as a single entity



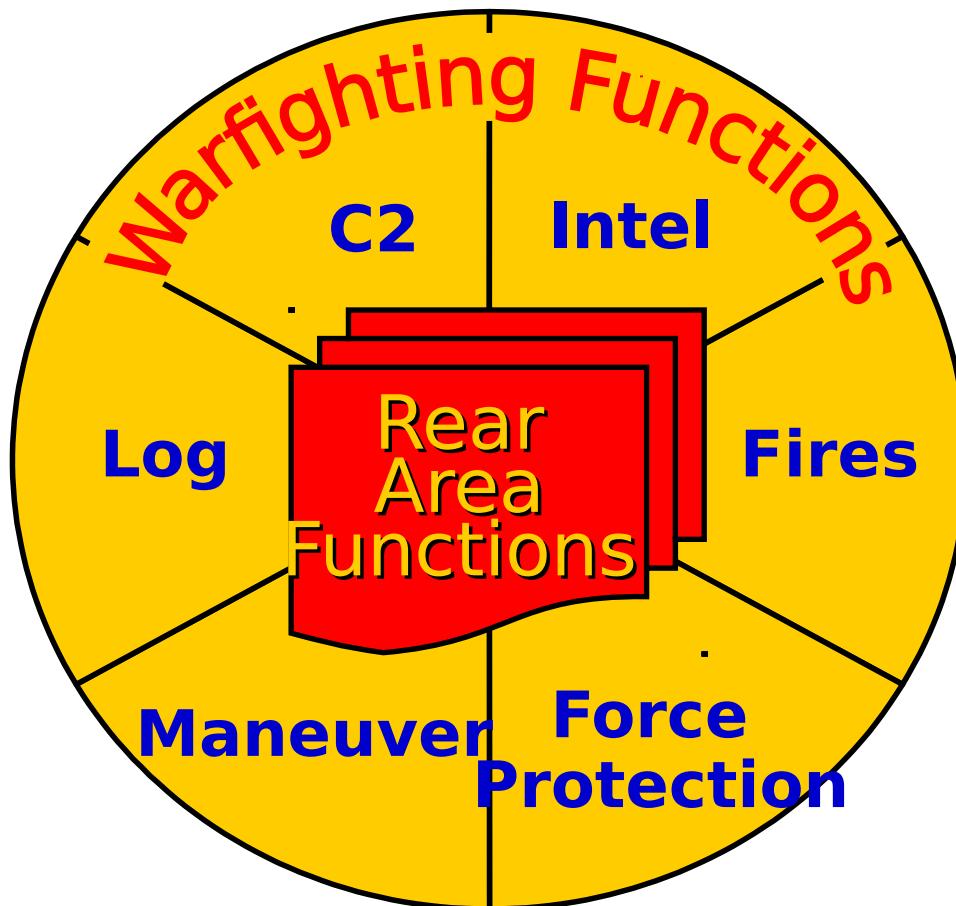
Single Battle Concept

Action *anywhere* is related to action *everywhere*

Planning For Rear Area Ops

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- The single battle is planned and fought using the **six warfighting functions** to ensure a cohesive approach



- The eight rear area functions are considered within the context of the warfighting functions

Integrated Planning



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Warfighting Functions

Rear
Area

Function
s
SEC

COMM

INTEL

SUSTAIN

AREA MGT

MOVEMENT

INFRA DEV.

HNS

	C2	MANEUVER	FIRES	INTEL	LOG	FP
Rear Area	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Function s	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
SEC	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
COMM	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
INTEL	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
SUSTAIN	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
AREA MGT	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
MOVEMENT	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
INFRA DEV.	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
HNS	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red



= Significant Consideration



= Potential Consideration

Planning For Rear Area OPs



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Rear area representation within the operational planning team is critical

Evolutionary nature of rear area ops must be recognized and dealt with

- ✓ Envision ultimate organization, structure & resources
- ✓ Conduct reverse planning
- ✓ “Begin with the end in mind”

REMEMBER: “Rear Area” is a part of the CMDR’s overall “Single Battle” and must be considered throughout planning – Not in isolation!



Summary



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